

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XIII-NO. 105.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1878.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

Commemorative Exercises—Beautiful Place—Historic Institution—Its Long and Useful Career—The Faculty—Public Exercises—The Address—The Crowd—Personal.

Correspondence of the News.
DAVIDSON, COLLEGE, June 26.
We arrived at Davidson College this morning at 7:30 and found this community all astir in the midst of the commemorative exercises.
A BEAUTIFUL PLACE.
This is quite a delightful place. The college buildings are located in a large, beautiful shady campus and consist of the main building, in which is a spacious chapel, library, museum and dormitories for the students; the society hall which are nicely furnished and well arranged; the stewards house and the old chapel in which services are now held. There are also several buildings on the campus containing rooms for the young men. Taken all together the buildings present a fine appearance and seem to be conveniently arranged and are sufficiently commodious for the present necessities of the school.

EARLY HISTORY.
The corner stone of the principal edifice of Davidson College was laid in 1827. The tract of land on which it is situated was given by William Lee Davidson, Esq., son of the illustrious patriot of the same name. The institution was at first a manual labor school, but this feature was soon changed and abandoned. Rev. Dr. Morrison, who was more zealous than perhaps any other man in projecting the enterprise, was the first President. He is still living. Dr. Morrison was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Samuel Williams in 1841. In 1854 Rev. Dr. Drury Lee succeeded Dr. Williams and in 1860 Dr. Lacy was succeeded by Rev. Dr. J. L. Kirkpatrick, who remained as President until 1866 when Rev. Dr. G. Wilson McPhail succeeded him. After the death of Dr. McPhail the Trustees adopted the plan of having a Chairman of the Faculty. Prof. J. R. Blake, the senior Professor, filled the office of Chairman until last commencement, when Rev. A. D. Henderson, D. D., was elected President which place he now fills. Thus it will be seen that the College has had a long term of service and has had some able men to steer it. It has, and still accomplishes much good.

DENOMINATIONAL RELATION.
Davidson College was at first under the control of Concord Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church—several other Presbyteries soon joined with Concord in its control, until now it is under the control of the various Presbyteries in the four States of N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia and Florida. So it is emphatically a Presbyterian school yet, we think, from what we have seen, that no undue sectarian influence is brought to bear upon the students.

ENDOWMENTS ETC.
Before the building was erected about \$30,000 was raised in donations and scholarships to the control of the Presbyterian Church—several other Presbyteries soon joined with Concord in its control, until now it is under the control of the various Presbyteries in the four States of N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia and Florida. So it is emphatically a Presbyterian school yet, we think, from what we have seen, that no undue sectarian influence is brought to bear upon the students.

SOME STATISTICS.
The first young men graduated from the college in 1840. Of those who have graduated since the war, one-half have entered or are preparing to enter the ministry; nine-tenths of the graduates for the same period have been in some branch of the Christian church. Last year, one-third of the students were looking forward to the ministry. For most of the above facts we are indebted to an article written by Rev. H. H. Banks, and published in the March number of the South Atlantic.

THE FACULTY.
The Faculty is composed of Dr. Henderson, the President, and five Professors, as follows: Professors J. R. Blake, W. J. Martin, J. F. Latimer, W. W. Carson and Dr. S. P. Sampson. Dr. Henderson, Dr. Henderson and Dr. Latimer are Presbyterian ministers, the others are laymen in the Presbyterian church. It is one of the ablest Faculties in North Carolina or any other State. There is nothing fulsome in the above statements.

TRUSTEES MEETING.
The Trustees met this morning, from which meeting we gleaned the following facts. The College now has an endowment fund of \$83,000, which yields an annual income of \$6,000, and the income from the tuition is about \$6,000, which gives the institution an annual income of \$12,000. The College has graduated 600 young men, and has given nearly one hundred thousand dollars in gratuitous tuition. Rev. Luther McKimmon was elected President of the Board of Trustees. The Presbyterian church of Salisbury, North Carolina, made application to-day for a scholarship of \$5,000, which was granted, and this will add \$3,000 to the endowment fund.

THE PUBLIC EXERCISES.
At 11 a. m. to-day, a procession, composed of the Faculty, Trustees and students, preceded by Hon. Gustavus J. Orr, Commissioner of Education of the State of Georgia, and the Orator of the day, was formed in front of the old chapel and led by the Stateville Cornet Band, marched to the main building and entered the chapel. The Trustees and Faculty took seats upon the rostrum, and after music by the band and prayer by Rev. D. D. McBride, President Henderson introduced Hon. G. J. Orr, of Georgia, who came forward and delivered the address before the Literary Societies.

A SYNOPSIS OF HIS ADDRESS.
The speaker opened his address by thanking the young men for the honor conferred on him by the invitation to which he was here to respond. He then paid a tribute to North Carolina, announcing that his father was a native of Mecklenburg county, and hence he was familiar with the early history of this State. He announced as his theme, **THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.**
He announced that he would depart from the usual custom and address himself principally to the graduating class. He then went on to show what motive should govern us in choosing a profession, we should select the one

in which we could be the most useful and to which we had an especial adaptation. Men are called to farm, to trade, to engage in commercial or mechanical life just as men are called to preach. Strong love for and peculiar adaptation to any profession was a strong and clear indication of a call to that profession. This principle is illustrated in the vegetable and animal world. The speaker then took up each of them, and finally closed with a beautiful quotation from Bryant's *Thanatopsis*. The speaker did not advance any new thoughts but impressed the old thoughts generally advanced on his theme. The address was very practical and plain and no doubt will accomplish good.

THE CROWD.
The crowd to-day was not very large, but they say here it is as large as they usually have on Wednesday. The audience to-morrow promises to be very large. Many of the Presbyterians ministers of the State are here.
The mail leaves now in a few minutes, and I shall have to embrace the remainder of to-day's exercises in my address before the Alumni Association this afternoon, and the Society Anniversaries to-night, and the exercises of Commencement day on to-morrow; a report of all of which you shall have.

PERSONAL.
We noticed on the rostrum to-day Rev. Dr. Brockette, of Charlotte, N. C.; Rev. J. H. Crawford, of Mecklenburg, N. C.; Rev. J. C. Alexander, of Guilford Co., N. C.; Rev. Dr. Smith, of Greensboro, N. C.; Rev. E. H. Harding, of Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. A. Davis, Esq., of Salisbury, N. C.; Capt. A. White, of Union, S. C.; Rev. W. H. Pharr, of Mecklenburg Co., N. C.; R. I. McDonald, Esq., of Charlotte, N. C.; Rev. W. R. Atkinson, of Peace Institute, but soon to go to Charlotte school. Rev. Luther McKimmon, of Concord, N. C.; Rev. B. Mack, of York, S. C.; Rev. W. A. Wood, of Statesville, N. C.; and Rev. H. H. Reid, of Ridsville, N. C. We have met Rev. Mr. Jordan, Rev. Mr. Tidball and Rev. Mr. Rumples, all ministers of the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina, also Bros. Yates, of the Charlotte Democrat, Chambers, of the Raleigh Observer, and Conkling, of the Raleigh Observer.

GASTON COUNTY.
Democratic Convention at Dallas—H. B. Huffstetter for the House—Resolutions Declaring for Vance.

Correspondence of the News.

DALLAS, June 26.

GASTON COUNTY CONVENTION.
At a convention of the Democracy of Gaston county held at Dallas to-day, the following resolutions were made:

TICKET NOMINATED.
For the House—H. B. Huffstetter.
For Clerk Superior Court—John B. White.
For Register of Deeds—Jno. Rhodes.
For Sheriff—R. A. White, the present incumbent, was unanimously re-nominated. Also J. A. Davidson, for Treasurer; A. J. Henderson, for Surveyor; and J. Fronsberger, for Coroner.

RESOLUTIONS.
The following resolutions were passed unanimously:
Whereas, It will develop upon the next Legislature of North Carolina, the Democratic Party, the Hon. A. S. Merrimon in the Congress of the United States, we, the Democratic Party of Gaston county, in convention assembled, do
Resolve, That we recommend as our choice for that distinguished position one who has never wavered in his devotion to the best interests of the whole State; who has discharged the duties of the many offices to which the people have called him, with the greatest fidelity, ability and ability; whose abilities and attainments eminently fit him for the highest position in the gift of his people, and whose name is synonymous with both political and personal honesty and integrity—the gifted statesman, the patriot and gentleman, our beloved Governor, Zebulon B. Vance.
Resolved, further, That we shall expect our nominee to the General Assembly, if elected, to abide the action of the Democratic legislative caucus; but we hereby instruct him to vote in caucus for Governor Vance, and to use all honest efforts to secure his nomination and election.

RAIL ROAD SUBSCRIPTION DEBT.

Cleveland County Involved through her Subscription to the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

W. H. Miller in Shelby Aurora.
Our \$50,000 bonds or notes were recorded in the State of North Carolina on W. C. & R. R. on March 14th 1859. Strange to say, our County Commissioners do not know one half the debt is due now. Consult the Records; see Minute Booklet, Page 186, at June 1857. Magistrate (names given) ordered an election on Thursday in August 1857.
See Page 209—same book. C. Grigg, Sheriff, reported the result of the election held on the 3rd Thursday in August 1857—106 yeas.

On March 14 1859, John R. Logan, Chas. and Silas Williams, Clerk, with County Seal attached were ordered to sign, seal and deliver to W. C. & R. Railroad \$25,000 bonds dated July 1st 1858, and \$25,000 bonds each, \$100 dated July 1st 1859, payable 20 years from date. The Special Court ordered to discharge the issue of the bonds. The bonds are due next week, July 1, 1878 and 1879.

Private individuals, G. Dixon, W. J. T. Miller, Wm. Roberts, D. Fronsberger, subscribed and invested \$5,000 each and 100 others invested smaller amounts in the enterprise.
Most of these men lost all or a part of their money. It was heavier on them than on Cleveland county, which is worth now over one and a half million dollars.
The Supreme Court (see 64 N. C. Reports, Pagan vs. Commissioners of Cleveland, B. Johnson vs. Commissioners of Cleveland, Edwards vs. Commissioners of Wilkes county, 70 N. C. Reports page 671) says a mandamus can and will be issued and the County made to pay the debt, yet some damages think they are wiser than that august judicial body.
It is a heavy load to carry. We have paid \$72,000 cash on the interest, and

yet owe \$50,300. Although one half—\$25,000 now due, not one dollar in our Treasury to pay this debt.
Our County Commissioners will this year have to levy a tax, say \$12,000 this year to meet this debt, now due. It will require about 90 cents on each \$100 worth of property and \$2.60 poll tax annually for 4 years. \$3.60 on \$100 worth of Cleveland county property, valued at \$1,000,000 (last year's valuation) and 1,600 polls each worth \$3.00 will make \$60,000 gross tax in one year.

It was a good and honest investment. It has increased the value of our lands and lots and benefited Cleveland county over \$20,000.
Our \$50,000 R. R. Stock is dead and worthless. It is useless to complain about the past and grieve over our misfortunes. It is vain to say this should have been done and that might have been, for—
"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these 'It might have been.'"

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
Fire in Rutherfordton—Jas. K. Simpson of Polk for Senator—Nathan Young for the House.

Correspondence of the News.

RUTHERFORDTON, June 25.
At 11 o'clock last night, the alarm of fire given in our village, and the many citizens who rushed to the rescue found it to be a barn on the lot of Mr. H. D. Currin only a short distance from the place where a lively stable owned by the same man was burned two weeks ago. The flames had gained such headway before the villagers gathered, as to render it impossible to check them, until they had consumed the stables, barn, sheds etc., adjoining the barn. No stock of any kind perished in the flames. The opinion entertained by many, with regard to the first burning, was confirmed by the latter, viz: that it was the work of an incendiary.

SENATORIAL CANDIDATE.
Our candidates for the various offices are agreed upon, after some trouble in the Senatorial nomination. The convention agreed upon W. H. Justice, Esq., as their choice for candidate for Senator, but owing to the sickness of his wife and her continued feeble state of health he was forced to decline the nomination. The District which the District has since held a meeting and declared Jas. K. Simpson, of Polk county, to be their choice. Mr. S. is absent from home at this time, but it is thought that he will accept the nomination. He is a true Democrat and I think the Democrats in the District will heartily support him. The Democratic party of Polk county have showed their appreciation of this gentleman by electing him to represent them in the Commons of 1878—being the first Democratic member elected from that county since the close of the war.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Nathan Young, a well to do farmer and at present the Chairman of our Board of County Commissioners, will canvass this county as the choice of the party for the House of Representatives.

NEW BERN DISTRICT CONFERENCE.
In Session at Fremont—The Venerable Dr. Closs Presiding Elder—The District Conference—Their Features—The Objects for Which They Were Established—First Morning Session.

Correspondence of the News.

FREMONT, June 26.

After a long and dusty ride, I arrived at this place early this morning. The village, situated on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, has the appearance of thrift and energy.
BUSINESS OF THE PLACE.
There are seven stores that seem to be doing a safe business, but the prominent merchants of the place are Aycock & Edgerton, Geo. Best and J. K. Smith & Son—all have a large, successful business. Mr. H. Harris, a well to do farmer and a large flouring mill in the suburbs of the town. He has attached to his flouring and grist mill, a carding machine, etc. The "Free Will Baptist" is published here, and edited by Mr. Levi Johnson.

THE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.
But I started out to report the proceedings of the New Bern District Conference, which convened to-day at 11 o'clock in the large and handsome Methodist church in this place, with the Rev. Wm. Closs, D. D., in the chair. Rev. N. M. Jurney was elected secretary, and the conference was then ready for business.

THESE CONFERENCE.
It may be a matter of information to some of our readers to give the leading characteristics of a Methodist District Conference. If I mistake not, it was in 1838, at New Bern, that the first Conference of the M. E. Church South, inaugurated this conference. There are several conferences used in the practical workings of Methodism, each having a specific work. For instance: There is only one conference that can make a preacher, and that one is the quarterly conference.

THEIR LEADING FEATURES.
The leading feature of a district conference is to examine and look into the general interest of the church—spiritual and financial, the Sunday school interest, the cause of missions, the condition of houses of worship. In short, it is to promote the Redeemer's Kingdom. Its chief actor is in the main advisory—as it performs but one act which is strictly legal—that is to elect delegates to the ensuing annual conference which delegates quadrupled elect the lay delegates to the General Conference, which is the only law-making power in the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

THE MORNING SESSION.
The morning session was chiefly consumed in organizing. Nearly all of the ministers and lay delegates will arrive by to-night's train.
BISHOP DOGGETT EXPECTED.
Dr. Closs started to the Conference that Bishop D. S. Doggett, of Richmond, Va., was expected on the evening train. The intimacy and friendship that has existed between Dr. Closs and Bishop Doggett from boyhood, makes it more probable that he will come and preside over this Conference. There is a very prospect of a large attendance and a profitable session.

The Captured North Carolina Records.

New York Times.

Gov. Vance and some of his henchmen in North Carolina are very much excited. It appears that during that deplorable period when North Carolina was in a state of rebellion against the Government of the nation, Gen. Sherman had occasion to visit Raleigh in an official capacity and while there removed certain records and papers of a public character. These documents are now in the keeping of the War Department at Washington, and for some reason best known to themselves a number of the "native and best" represented by the State Assembly, are now exceedingly anxious to regain possession of them. Secretary McCrory objects to part with them; however, and for the very good reasons that they may contain evidence which will be fatal in defeating unjust claims against the Treasury.

This action is so distasteful to the principal Democratic newspaper in the State that, even in these days of reconstruction and universal good will, it has and the taste to speak of the Secretary "as an insidious creature of a nation's administration which is the corrupt product of a loathsome combination of sound and scoundrelism."

And, as if this was not enough, the representative Democratic journals of the State still further declare that "North Carolina is a sovereign State of this Union or she is nothing, and Mr. Secretary McCrory, to the contrary, notwithstanding, she must have her records for she are hers, and she is as well as far as it goes, but unfortunately for the argument of those who object to Mr. McCrory's course, North Carolina was not in the Union when Gen. Sherman made his official visit to Raleigh, the papers which he there transmitted to Washington could hardly be called "the records of a sovereign State."

THE CLEVELAND MINERAL SPRINGS.

Pronounced by Many the Finest Water in the State.

Shelby Aurora.

These mineral waters have been used for a long time in our county as one of the most reliable agencies for the restoring of health. Their curative power has been fully tested by persons from all sections of the county. Those who have attended these Springs have found renewed health and vigor to follow their use.

There are two springs known as the sulphur and the iron. The latter is good, but the sulphur is very superior in its marked influence upon the skin, stomach, kidneys and liver. Numbers of persons badly afflicted with the wasting disease of dyspepsia, dropsy, chronic dysentery and liver complaint have been fully cured by the use of the water at Mr. Patterson's springs.

Any amount of reliable certificates could be had by Mr. P. in proof of the above statement. Every one desiring to declare these springs as among the best in the land for their medicinal and remedial effects. And as to the table fare, this is known by everybody who goes there, as the very best table d'hôte is served. Every one is neatly and cleanly, and the cooking is decidedly superior. Mr. Patterson, one of the kindest and best ladies known in the country, gives her personal superintendence to the culinary department, while Mr. Patterson, an accommodating and intelligent gentleman, looks after the general welfare of his guests. Besides all this, it is the cheapest watering place in the State. So go ye suffering ones. Come to the Springs of health, where cool breezes, spreading oaks, delightful prospects, soothing the shattered nerves to rest, invite gentle slumbers, whet up languid appetite and make the pallid cheeks take on again the bloom of rosy health.

The Color Line in North Carolina.

New York Times.

If "the color line" is to be drawn in North Carolina, the white Democrat, it appears, is the only authority competent to draw it, and it must be decided, the colored caucuses politician has not failed to exercise his right in the premises. The Republicans of the Second Judicial District, mostly colored people, having nominated one of their own race for Solicitor, the Raleigh News furiously explodes with a series of threats against the "colored" and "trample on the rights and liberties of the people because they happen to be in a majority." It is also declared, with much vehemence, that the people of the South "are determined not to submit to negro domination," and that the nomination of a colored man for office, by colored men, is conceived in "a spirit of hellishness."

We would infer from this that the Democrats of North Carolina feel deeply on the subject of allowing black men to nominate black men for official position.

Matthews Wants His Man.
Barlington Hawkeye.
"Cadmus," casually observed Mr. Stanley Matthews' private secretary, "Cadmus" invented, or rather attributed, letters to "Show him to me!" He shouted the Senator, "Let me at him! Where is he? That's the man I've been looking for! Show him to me, I say! Where is he?" He is dead, stammered the astonished and frightened secretary. "He died before the last election." "Oh, baffled of my revenge!" stormed the great Senator. "Who was the villain? Who was this vile wretch that invented letters? Ohio man?" "No," stammered the poor secretary, "I believe not. He died in Illinois; 'Abraham' said the Senator, with a terrible snarl; "low man; Fayette county. I see! 'low man, I see! the Hawkeye did it! 'Revenge! revenge! Sends a verbal message to the President, who recklessly puts it down in his notebook.

Shylock Sherman.

Wendell Phillips.
Keep a bright look-out. Sherman's somersault into his old creed, the greenbacks, will be one of the most natural and graceful movements ever seen in the ring. The signs are all propitious. But let us not presume. The old proverb tells us that, whenever the people lose their liberties, they are cheated out of them. After the war every man was an abolitionist, and how many surprised us by claiming, to our amazement, that their mothers made them so in their cradles. By next fall Shylock will throw his greenback cap a good deal higher than Peter Cooper can.

THE UNIVERSITY TEACHERS' SCHOOL.

Folles of the Positive Philosophers—Address of a Non-Senator Clingman—The Kindergarten—Fifty-Two Counties Represented in the Normal School Distinguished Persons Present.

Reported specially for the News.

CHAPLAIN HILL, June 26.

SEVENTH DAY.
General Clingman's reputation for learning, and his known ability as a speaker, attracted a large audience to the college chapel to-day at 12 o'clock. President Battle said: "The taste of the scholar and man of letters, and the taste of the politician and lawyer, are incompatible. The gentleman who is to address you has won great distinction in the field of battle and in the councils of State; at the bar, he has made excursions into the field of science. It is with peculiar gratification that I introduce

GENERAL THOMAS L. CLINGMAN.
As the applause subsided, he began his address on "Some Folles of the Positive Philosophy." You have a copy of the address, and can give such extracts as may suit your readers. I must say that the audience was somewhat disappointed that the speaker had selected the above subject. The address to-day was carefully written, and I think fully substantiates the common and generally adopted theory relating to the formation of the world, the growth of man, &c. The speaker literally dissected Darwin, Tyndall, and those who are dissatisfied because God made them. The address was well received.

MIS COE.

At 3 o'clock Miss Coe began her friendly conversation with the lady Normalists, who are especially kindergarten. She said the work in which we are engaged should be valued by all. Teachers should learn to classify everything they see around them. You need definite ideas on all subjects. The three kingdoms of Nature are sub-divided. We must never allow a child to doubt for a moment that there is a God, and that He is everywhere, and is in everything. God and Nature, two things we should know. Nature we know here and at all times. God we can only know in eternity.

WHAT OUGHT THE TEACHER TO BE.

To come to a work. Teacher and children. What ought the teacher to be? He is a child brought to do. The child is in some sense a piece of clay in the hands of the teacher. It is the duty of the teacher to make of the child just what God intended. Earnest piety is the first quality of the teacher. Have brains and a heart.

We must not classify things for the children, but teach them to classify and do it intelligently.
We must fit children for time and eternity. Occupy the hands of the little ones; if we do not some one else will. If Satan finds some mischief he will find a child to do it. Teach with children early, for we can never undo what a child accidentally learned, and we can never eradicate those evils which children fall heir to, though much can be done to temper and moderate them. Let a child learn something every day, encourage it to do all things good. Praise is a just debt.

A KINDERGARTEN TEACHER.

A kindergarten teacher must be something of an inventor, and then she can devise ways and means of eliciting the child's interest. We are all a bundle of habits. A teacher must have piety, invention, patience. Each teacher is to make out a plan of a Kindergarten for the first work, from the points already given. Let the children and teachers work together and play together. Animal kingdom—vertebrates and invertebrates. First vertebrates divided into five classes: Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Batrachia.

FIFTY TWO COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

The following counties are represented: Orange, Mecklenburg, Ashe, Guilford, Iredell, Surry, Lincoln, Wake, Johnston, Rockingham, Moore, Alexander, Davidson, Edgecombe, Wayne, Cleveland, Cumberland, Randolph, Granville, Sampson, Beaufort, Davie, Bladen, New Hanover, Craven, Franklin, Alamance, Harnett, Alleghany, Lenoir, Clay, Duplin, Pender, Stokes, Columbus, Chowan, Chatham, Robeson, Anson, Burke, Catawba, Pitt, Caswell, Richmond, Cabarrus, Person, Halifax, Perquimans, Nash, McDowell, Forsythe, Bertie and Cleveland. There are four Normalies from Norfolk, Va.

PERSONAL.

My personal and all military men. Gen. Clingman left to-day. Col. Jed. Hotchkiss is here, and will begin lecturing on Geology this week. Col. R. Bingham is visiting the school. Capt. Jno. E. Dugger will accept many thanks for favors shown to your reporter. Capt. W. B. Kendrick, agent University series of school books, is here, in the interest of his firm. He comes well recommended by Senators Gordon, Lamar, Morgan, and we are pleased to note that he is increasing his large trade in North Carolina. His books are all by Southern authors, and deserve Southern patronage.

F. D. W.

Next Term.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.
We sustain the legality of the title as earnestly as any, and believe in Hayes filling out his term in peace, but no more. It is too comforting to democracy to let a man be our next leader, and with him will have no occasion to fight for a single electoral vote to secure victory. Grant will sweep the country from Maine to Oregon.

Dubious.

Sprig Republicans.
Mrs. Jenks is a character. Her appearance before the Potter committee on Saturday redeems the investigation from the tedious dullness into which it has degenerated, and imparts a delightful air of piquancy to the proceedings. The story she tells, that she got up the Sherman letter herself, is a rather startling one; it remains to be seen how it will stand the test of careful examination.

A Consolation.

Chicago Tribune.
If anything could reconcile us to the thought of having George H. Pendleton in the United States Senate, it would be the reflection that he was replacing Mr. Stanley Matthews.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

William E. Chandler on the Stand.

By Telegraph to the News.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Potter Committee met at 11. Ex-Marshal Pitkin was recalled. After making a number of corrections in his testimony of Tuesday, he was interrogated at length with reference to the statements made in his testimony relative to the method of employing deputy marshals in Louisiana. Potter then reviewed the testimony of Pitkin, eliciting various points from the witness for the purpose of placing in the minutes a more detailed statement of affairs in Louisiana during the electoral count. Nothing of note, however, being developed, Butler then examined the witness as to the probabilities of the Packard government being able to sustain itself in the event of recognition by the administration. The witness replied that he always believed in the Packard Legislature, and was of the opinion that the Packard government could have sustained itself within three weeks after the recognition, without the aid of Federal troops.

The witness narrated a statement made to him by Governor A. J. Swain, of a conference held by members of the Packard Legislature and members of the McVeigh commission immediately preceding the withdrawal of the troops, and the recognition of the Nichols government. The examination continued bearing upon the acts of the McVeigh commission without having developed anything new, when Butler requested that Packard be subpoenaed before leaving the country.

Hiscock said the minority of the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering who it might affect. He alone was responsible for his actions, and that if the Committee did not intend to establish the entire facts of the case they may as well stop at once. Hiscock and Cox both, expressed no opinion to the effect that the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering who it might affect. He alone was responsible for his actions, and that if the Committee did not intend to establish the entire facts of the case they may as well stop at once. Hiscock and Cox both, expressed no opinion to the effect that the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering who it might affect. He alone was responsible for his actions, and that if the Committee did not intend to establish the entire facts of the case they may as well stop at once. Hiscock and Cox both, expressed no opinion to the effect that the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering who it might affect. He alone was responsible for his actions, and that if the Committee did not intend to establish the entire facts of the case they may as well stop at once. Hiscock and Cox both, expressed no opinion to the effect that the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering who it might affect. He alone was responsible for his actions, and that if the Committee did not intend to establish the entire facts of the case they may as well stop at once. Hiscock and Cox both, expressed no opinion to the effect that the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering who it might affect. He alone was responsible for his actions, and that if the Committee did not intend to establish the entire facts of the case they may as well stop at once. Hiscock and Cox both, expressed no opinion to the effect that the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering who it might affect. He alone was responsible for his actions, and that if the Committee did not intend to establish the entire facts of the case they may as well stop at once. Hiscock and Cox both, expressed no opinion to the effect that the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering who it might affect. He alone was responsible for his actions, and that if the Committee did not intend to establish the entire facts of the case they may as well stop at once. Hiscock and Cox both, expressed no opinion to the effect that the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering who it might affect. He alone was responsible for his actions, and that if the Committee did not intend to establish the entire facts of the case they may as well stop at once. Hiscock and Cox both, expressed no opinion to the effect that the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering who it might affect. He alone was responsible for his actions, and that if the Committee did not intend to establish the entire facts of the case they may as well stop at once. Hiscock and Cox both, expressed no opinion to the effect that the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering who it might affect. He alone was responsible for his actions, and that if the Committee did not intend to establish the entire facts of the case they may as well stop at once. Hiscock and Cox both, expressed no opinion to the effect that the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering who it might affect. He alone was responsible for his actions, and that if the Committee did not intend to establish the entire facts of the case they may as well stop at once. Hiscock and Cox both, expressed no opinion to the effect that the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering who it might affect. He alone was responsible for his actions, and that if the Committee did not intend to establish the entire facts of the case they may as well stop at once. Hiscock and Cox both, expressed no opinion to the effect that the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering who it might affect. He alone was responsible for his actions, and that if the Committee did not intend to establish the entire facts of the case they may as well stop at once. Hiscock and Cox both, expressed no opinion to the effect that the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering who it might affect. He alone was responsible for his actions, and that if the Committee did not intend to establish the entire facts of the case they may as well stop at once. Hiscock and Cox both, expressed no opinion to the effect that the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering who it might affect. He alone was responsible for his actions, and that if the Committee did not intend to establish the entire facts of the case they may as well stop at once. Hiscock and Cox both, expressed no opinion to the effect that the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering who it might affect. He alone was responsible for his actions, and that if the Committee did not intend to establish the entire facts of the case they may as well stop at once. Hiscock and Cox both, expressed no opinion to the effect that the committee were disposed to accept the testimony of the witness now on the stand as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that by calling additional witnesses to verify statements already made, would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation, whereupon Butler remarked it was his idea to probe the fraud which had been perpetrated, to the bottom, without considering

when the firm decided that it must

make an assignment, all the deposits

which had come in that day were set

aside and the balance of the day's

business was left to the creditors.

For the benefit of all the

creditors, the firm made an assign-

ment to Hon. Francis E. Shober, of

Salisbury, brother of one of the part-

ners, W. F. Bowman, Esq., the largest

creditor. All the property of Wilson

and Shober is embraced in the first

department of the assignment to discharge

the indebtedness of the firm. Each

member of the firm has embraced all

his individual property to pay his indi-

vidual obligations, which are small, and

the surplus goes to the creditors of the

firm. The Patriot says:—

"The general opinion is that the as-

ignment is the fairest instrument ever

put on record in the county." The

honor of neither of the gentlemen has

suffered but shone out in fuller gran-

dour by this last act of self-sacrifice—

so trying to men who are called to pass

through it.

"The liabilities, we understand, are

about \$100,000; assets consisting of real

estate, mortgages, notes, bonds, &c.,

\$200,000. In ordinary times the assets

would be more than ample to meet all

liabilities and leave a large margin, and

even in the present depressed condi-

tion of financial affairs with reasonably

good management on the part of the

trustees, who are gentlemen of business

capacity, the impression prevails, that

the property in trust will meet all li-

abilities.

"It is a well known fact that his bank

sustained for years some of the most im-

portant and largest business enterprises

of this county, and to the indisposition

of Messrs. Wilson and Shober to press

their claims and ruin their debtors their

present adversity is to be attributed.

They might have saved themselves had

they been willing when the tide began

to turn to force the debtors, but they

continued their indulgence hoping for

a revival of business until they them-

selves sank beneath the weight they

were carrying.

"The community know this and

hence in this trying hour the feeling for

these gentlemen is one of unqualified

sympathy and respect, which they

carry with them in the cloud that now

settles over their heads."

While regretting as much as it can,

the downfall of two such enterprising

and worthy gentlemen, and sympathiz-

ing with them in their misfortune, a

misfortune which, in the present case,

assumes the character of a public calam-

ity, the News takes pleasure in calling

attention to the marked difference

between the features and circumstan-

ces of a bank failure, in North Caro-

lina, the action and bearing of broken

bankers here and the showing they

make of their past business conduct

and present status, and those institu-

tions at the North which have one af-

ter another fallen, presenting no assets,

revealing all manner of crime, corrup-

tion, waste, extravagance and licentious

living; bringing thousands of people, to

want and robbing the poor hard-work-

ing women of the Northern cities. It

ought to exalt the pride of North Caro-

lina in her people, when even out of

the crucible of business misfortune

comes the refined honor of her sons.

The Color Line.

The New York Times, knowing bet-

ter itself, would, for partisan reasons,

have it appear North that the Democrats

of North Carolina propose to draw the

color line to the exclusion of the col-

ored people from participation in the

political establishments of the State.

Asylum for the accommodation and

care of all the colored insane of the

State; and the same Legislature elect-

ed colored magistrates in some of the

counties, where there was not the slightest

objection or object for so doing, other

than that generous sense of fairness

which characterizes the Southern white

man toward his weaker and inferior

fellows.

Yet the North Carolina Democracy

is accused of drawing the color line.

It is no such thing. It has the power

to draw it; the people have the

power to withdraw much of their

support from that race, but there

is no inclination to such course.

The State is Democratic and will re-

main so. The Democracy could safely

do anything it chose in respect to the

political treatment of the colored people,

but it desires to do them no harm. It

does not go out of its way to court

their favor, and does no public act to

secure their votes. It simply treats

them with considerate kindness. Re-

alizing that it is a great and a powerful

party, and the colored race the weaker,

it throws its great shield of liberty over

them, and says go your own political

way, we guarantee you your rights of

citizenship, and in your enjoyment

you must and shall be protected.

But it does not contemplate seating

them in judicial positions, and must

revoke them if they should attempt to

thrust ignorance and incompetency in

these high places. When it is proposed

to give to the Judiciary of North Caro-

lina an ignorant and incompetent negro

Solicitor, the Times must be prepared

for a strong protest from the North

Carolina Democracy. And before it

too vigorously exposes the cause of

the negro solicitorship, it should ascer-

tain the sentiment of the colored peo-

ple themselves on the subject; and fit it

has been as constant a reader of the

News as it might be with profit, it has

already found that the colored people

do not approve the nomination which

the News so emphatically condemned

in the article from which the Times has

quoted.

The Negro Solicitor.

After the expressions of disfavor

with which the nomination of an

utterly incompetent negro to be Soli-

citor has been received, without regard

to party lines, the News ventures to

quote the following from a paper called

the Raleigh Register, which styles

itself the official organ of the United

States for North Carolina, and the Cen-

tral organ of the Republican party in

the State, which honors the paper

is welcome to it. It says:—

"The Republican Convention which

assembled at Tarboro, on the 18th inst.,

nominated John H. Collins, of Halifax,

as the Republican candidate for Soli-

citor of the 2d Judicial District.

"Collins was born in Norfolk, Vir-

ginia, on the 11th of November, 1849.

He was educated at Lincoln University,

Pennsylvania, and graduated at this

Institution. He read law under Mr. W.

P. Solomon, of Halifax, and was

licensed by the Supreme Court to prac-

tice law at June term, 1874.

"Mr. Collins possesses the confidence

and esteem of all of the people of Hal-

ifax, and we doubt not that he will

make an acceptable Solicitor. He is a

colored man of retiring and modest

disposition. He will bring to the office

an earnest desire to discharge the

duties of Solicitor faithfully and im-

partially—prosecuting those whom he

believes to be guilty and protecting the

